

بسم الله الرحمن الرحيم

Abdominal wall & peritoneum (Questions)

By

Dr. Noura M. S. El Tahawy

Department of Anatomy, Faculty of Medicine,

Minia University, 2008

1. Give an account on:

- 1. Anatomy of the inguinal canal**
- 2. Define hernia and explain types of inguinal hernia**
- 3. Spermatic cord**
- 4. Testis**
- 5. Duct system in male genital tract**
- 6. Rectus sheath**
- 7. Lesser sac and epiploic foramen**
- 6. Greater omentum and greater sac**

2. Complete the following statements:

- 1. The conjoint tendon is formed of and
..... and is inserted into**
- 2. Camper's fascia is**
- 3. Scarpa's fascia is ,while Colle's fascia
is**
- 4. Cooper's ligament is**
- 5. Poupart's ligament is and extends from
to**

6. The parts of the inguinal ligament include:,
7. The lacunar ligament is a part of and is attached to
..... .
8. The reflected ligament is a part of and is
attached to and forms most of the medial part of
posterior wall of
9. The skin of the inguinal region is supplied by through
..... and nerves.
10. The superior surface of the inguinal ligament is related to
..... and gives partial origin to..... and
11. The important inferior relations of the inguinal ligament are:
.....,,,
12. The important structures deep to the inguinal ligament are
.....,
13. The superficial inguinal ring is an opening in
and it lies and can be felt clinically through
..... It may abnormally transmits hernia.
14. The superficial inguinal ring normally transmits the following
structures, in males and,
..... in females.
15. The deep inguinal ring is an opening in and lies at
..... It may abnormally transmits hernia.
16. The deep inguinal ring normally transmits the following
structures in males :,,
.....,,
17. In the males the inguinal canal contains:,
18. In the females the inguinal canal contains,
19. The coverings of indirect (oblique) inguinal hernia from
outwards are:,,,,
20. The coverings of the direct inguinal hernia from inwards are:
.....,,,

21. The inferior epigastric artery lies lateral to the neck of the sac of..... hernia while the artery lies medial to the neck of the sac of hernia.
22. The inferior epigastric artery arises from while the superior epigastric artery arises from Both arteries anastomose inside the.....
23. The sac of inguinal hernia lies above and medial to whereas that of femoral hernia lies below and lateral to it.
24. The Hasselbach's triangle is bounded by ,
.....,
25. Indirect hernia may reach in males and in females.
26. Common types of abdominal hernias are:,,
.....,,,,
27. The tunica vaginalis is and is formed of and layers.
28. Abnormal accumulation of fluid in the cavity of the tunica vaginalis is called
29. To pass a needle into the cavity of tunica vaginalis in the scrotum, the following structures have to be pierced:.,
.....,,,,
.....,
30. The lymphatic drainage of the testis goes to....., while that of the scrotum goes to
31. Varicocele isand this condition is more common on the left side than the right side because
32. Tunica albuginea is
33. The epididymis is It lies on and is divided into,,
.....

34. The transpyloric plane is: a horizontal plane extending midway between and at the level of vertebra
35. The transtubercular plane is:plane which passes between at the level of vertebra.
36. The left lateral plan is.....plane extending between to
37. The midinguinal point is: a point midway between and
38. The midpoint of inguinal ligament lies midway between and
39. The McBurney point is a point at the junction of the lateral third and middle third of a line extending from the to on the right side. This point is used in Gridiron incision during the surgical removal of vermiform appendix, which is calledoperation.
40. The boundaries of the right subphrenic space are
.....,,,
.....
41. The left subphrenic space is bounded by
.....,,
42. The left subhepatic space is bounded by
.....,,
43. The right subhepatic space is called and is related to....., The space is bounded by
.....,
44. The left triangular ligament of the liver lies anterior to
.....
45. The paracolic gutters are
.....

46. The lesser omentum suspends the stomach to and to
47. The following structures are present within the lesser omentum:,,,,
48. The greater omentum is attached to and to
49. The contents of the greater omentum are:,,,
50. In the peritoneal cavity there are peritoneal spaces that may be the sites of collection of fluid in pathological conditions. These spaces include in the supracolic compartment:,,,, While in the infracolic compartment there are:,,,
51. The nerve supply of the parietal peritoneum is , while the visceral peritoneum is supplied by
52. The parietal peritoneum is sensitive to,, , while the visceral peritoneum is sensitive to,, but not sensitive to
53. The contents of the rectus sheath are: *Rectus abdominis muscle, Pyramidalis muscle, Superior epigastric vessels, Inferior epigastric vessels, lower 6 thoracic spinal nerves*